Juries - 1921

Georgia

COLORED MEN ON JURIES

Savannah Tribune

It is the duty, as it also ought be the privelege, of Negro ctiizens to do jury duty in their turn whenever it falls their lot. Through some cause it seldom ever happens, now-a-days, that colored men are chosen, and so in the past decade the practice has so far gone into disuse that is unusual to see colored men doing jury duty.

We were very pleasantly surprised to find a Negro citizen serving his state this week and functioning as a real citizen by doing jury duty in the Superior Court. He in all respects is honorable, possessed of rare judgment and fully capable of the duty and responsibility which the service imposed and presumed. We do not doubt, even, that his counsel and clear vision were very valuable to his associates in the serious capacity to which they were committed, and we believe he was so regarded. 2/12/21

There are many other men, similarly fitted and capable, to do this service and to exercise this prerogative of the good citizen, if only the orderly processes would cast the lot upon them.

It has been urged upon occasions that the absence of Negroes from jury service, through long practice, tended to give the impression or give the feeling to some people that the Negro was not the equal of other men before the law. He is a strong man, wonderfully well poised and of raré fairmindedness, who can resist the leaning toward this feeling of inferiority; and abundant experience with the fate of Negro accused before the bar of justice would tend to prove that, in practice and fact, if not in theory, this impression does prevail. It will tend to eradicate any such tendency in the minds of those who feel thus to see Negroes taking their regular turn at serving the courts.

This does not mean that Negroes charged with crime are entitled to be tried by juries composed of or embracing Negro jurors. That would be discriminating and unjust, sitting up the very principle which we seek to remove. All men, white or black, are equal before the law; and every man selected for jury service is presumed and swears to judge impartially and "true verdict give" when put upon his "voir dire," being sworn. What is meant, then, is that men shall be selected in their turn as the law provides to try whatever issues may come before them, without distinction or difference of any kind.

As colored men shall be selected from time to time for the jury service, the rank and file of the race will be encouraged that the courts are no respecters of persons, that a man is tried by his "peeers," and that absolute justice and equity is being meted out in all cases. We shall have no more of the rumor that the Negro is at a serious disadvantage before the law, and we feel the practice will have its due salutary influence to increase a respect and trust of the law and the courts, will reduce crime and lessen litigation.

We are glad to see a good citizen make the sacrifice to serve his state in such a splendid citizenship duty because it shows the Negro's willingness to assume his part of the community burden and responsibility, because it is a grave duty and responsibility, and it shows our disposition to co-operate wholeheartedly in the enforcement of the law.

We hope this is only the beginning of frequent service of this kind by colored men, and that we shall see a return of the day when it was not so rare to see our men performing this duty, and when, as we believe, conditions and relationships were generally very much better than they are now.

Savannah Tribune 7/17/21

NEGRO PETIT JURORS

We have already spoken in these columns on the matter of Negro men as petit jurors in the courts in this jurisdiction. We have expressed the general satisfaction and increased faith of our people in the corresponding good faith and confidence of those who, by a just and fair application of the laws of the land, have made this service possible. And, while such a call to service is the right and duty of every citizen and ought not be taken with any special notice, the absence of Negro men from it for so long a time makes their reappearance noteworthy.

We doubt if anywhere else in the state of Georgia, if indeed elsewhere in the whole South, would one be able to witness Negro men in the jury box sitting to pass upon the life and liberty of a white man charged with murder; and yet that is exactly what we saw in the Superior court this week. It marks an unusual advance in citizenship functioning for our people, when Negro men are selected for such grave responsibility, and are able to discharge that responsibility and duty fearlessly, conscientiously and intelligently in accordance with the law and the facts. It means that the leadership of our city reposes a confidence and a trust in our best citizens, and believes that colored men are capable of discharging the high functions of jurymen. It means that the officers of the courts, the bench and the bar, are willing to risk the administration of justice in the hands of colored men.

A large number of colored men have been called for jury service during the past several terms of the court; and it is encouraging to note that they are credited with having given good honest service. We believe that the type of men called have been and will always be willing to do their fully duty, untrammelled and unmoved by racial considerations or other influences; because it is just this type of Negro who so much longs for and desires equal justice and fairness, irrespective of such vulgar considerations, and in order to secure that justice and fairness will be willing to first and always practice what he preaches. We know that such men as will be chosen are far above all untoward influences, save only the dictates of law and the highest motives of even justice. And we wish to impress the courts here that we have supreme faith in the fitness of the men called to serve them, and of our unwavering confidence in their high sense of justice and fairness and of their courage to do the right.

Negroes Serve On Jury Finding Negro Boy Guilty

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Death Sentence Given Youth Charged With Attack on White Girl.

12/2/21

Augusta, Ga., December 1.—(Special.)—Two negroes were on the jury which returned a verdict of guilty here today against Henry Lacey, 16-year-old colored boy, charged with attacking an 8-year-old white girl. The negro was sentenced to be hanged on December 21. He confessed on the stand.

Lacey was indicted, tried and sentenced within 24 hours after his capture. No appeal for a new trial has been made. Ananias Greene and Thomas S. Greene were the two Augusta negoes who served on the jury, their selection being one of the first instances of colored persons serving on juries here in a case involving the question of rape. They were selected by the defense and passed by the state.

Lacey, for whom Georgia and South Carolina posses had been combing the state border since last Friday, was captured early last night by three South Carolina farmers near "Jacksonville," a negro settlement four miles from Langley, S. C. He was brought here and lodged in the county jail to await trial.

A special session of Richmond county grand jury was impaneled this morning and the boy indicted. The case then was rushed to trial. A jury was secured in 52 minutes. Forty minutes was taken for testimony and argument, and the charge of Judge Hammond took six minutes.

The jury took the case and in 25 minutes returned a verdict of guilty. The death sentence was immediately passed.

Prior to reading the verdict Judge Hammond warned spectators against any demonstration and pointed out that a special guard of thirty policemen and bailiffs were on duty. After the verdict was read the doors were locked and all spectators were kept in their seats until the prisoner under heavy guard had been safely incarcerated in the county jail.

W. M. Howard, former congressman of the eighth district, and special prosecutor of the state in the Williams' death farm trial, and Richard L. Chambers were attorneys for the defendant, having been assigned by the court.

DIVISION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 17

Juries — 1921

Illinois

HOW EASY IS IT TO CONVICT A NEGRO?

Searchlight 1/30/21

Chicagoans are not surprised to hear that a Negro can be convicted on evidence not sufficient in the case of a white man to convict him. They know that it is easier to arrest Negroes on suspicion than to arrest white men; that the danger of effectual protest against mistreatment is not so likely from a Negro.

Judges will tell you that a jury of all white men frequently find it difficult to override their personal prejudiees and mete out justice to a Negro, especially if the plaintiff is a white man. Race tends to side with race. It is what they have been taught by history and given examples of in the conduct of most white men in high places.

These Chicagoans, however, are not prepared for the remarkable piece of folly and criminal superstition that a recent jury tried to get away with. They actually held a Negro on the "third" hand testimony of a ghost. A witness in court stated that not knowing who killed his friend, a Chinese restauranteur, he went to a medium. She called up the spirit of the dead Oriental and he accused Arthur Williams, a Negro, saying that Williams struck him with a hammer as he emerged from an ice box. The witness preferred to withhold the name of the medium. The jury was impressed and ordered a search for Williams. He is to be held for trial.

Now that the jury has solved this crime, we find an enormous possibility of solution for all future murders. Simply call up the murdered one and ask who did it. Our mediums will become our judges and the machinery of the court can be done away with in all murder cases. Meanwhile these mediums can engage themselves in their leisure moments solving older mysteries. They can tell us who killed Colisimo, and Enright, and hundreds of others gone to the happy hunting ground who would be pleased to have their assassins brought to justice.

It is perhaps safe to say that no one but a Negro would be made the "goat" of such extravagant nonsense.

NEGRO JURY FOREMAN

St Louis Argus 4/8/21

CHICAGO, ILL., March 29.—Richard Bradford, a Negro of 6535 Lawrence avenue, was foreman of the jury in Judge David's court which convicted Joseph Parker and Henry Colbert, both Colored. When Bradford was elected foreman he said to his fellow jurors: "These fellows are a disgrace to my race. We've got to send them down the river."

The two were charged with holding up Elbert Witherspoon, 150 West Twenty-sixth place, for $11.60.

George W. Bingham, former teller of the Schiff & Co. State bank, was sentenced to from one to ten years by Judge Frank Johnson after Bingham admitted that, beginning the day he was first hired three years ago, he had taken a total of $7,450 from the bank.

The jury was known as a "mixed" jury and the defendants were both white and Colored.

COLORED FORMAN OF JURY URGES CONVICTION OF COLORED CRIMINALS

Louisville News 4/9/21

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, April 6.—Within one hour sentenced three bandits found guilty Tuesday, juries in the criminal court of robbery with a gun toterms of ten years to life at Joliet pententiary.

Clement Lebedis, 19, was sentenced for holding up the grocery store of John Bony, at 944 West Thirty-sixth Street, and stealing $117 and a $30.00 revolver. He is alleged to have been sent to Pontiac in 1916, paroled in 1918, and finally discharged in 1919.

"There is only one thing you can do," State's Attorney McDaniels told the jury before Judge George Kerstens "That is to send this man, who ought now to be in prison, to Joliet, where he cannot escape at least for seven or eight years."

Richard Bradford, a Negro of 6536 St Lawrence Avenue, was forman of the jury in Judge David's court which convicted Joseph Parker and Henry Tolbert, both colored. When Bradford was elected foreman he said to his fellow jurors: "These fellows are a disgrace to my race. We've got to send 'em down the river."

The two were charged with holding up Elbert Witherspoon, 150 West Twenty-sixth Place, for $11.60. George W. Bingham, former teller of the Schiff & Company bank, was sentenced to from one to ten years by Judge Frank Johnson after Bingham admitted that, beginning with the day he was first hired three year ago, he had taken a total of $7,450 from the bank.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 17

Juries — 1921.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
MAY 18, 1921

Negro Turns Down Negro On "Jim Crow" Question

By an unanimous verdict a jury in Judge Ray's court denied C. L. Harris, negro, any sum in damages against the Pullman Company because the company refused to violate its rule and permit him to retire in a berth the night of June 24, 1920, until after the train had crossed the Tennessee border south of Somerset, Ky. A. W. Winstead, negro musician, 2226 West Madison Street, was a member of the panel and voted with the majority in refusing to award a member of his race damages.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
MAY 18, 1921

Negro Loses Suit With Black As Jury Member

With a member of his race on the jury, C. L. Harris, negro, lost in Judge Ray's court yesterday by a unanimous verdict a case in which he sought to recover $5,000 from the pullman company for refusing to permit him to go to bed in a berth the night of June 24, 1920, until after the train had crossed the Tennessee border south of Somerset, Ky.

A. W. Winstead, negro musician, 2226 West Madison Street, voted not to allow Harris any sum in damages because the company refused to violate one of its rules.

It was shown by the evidence that Harris agreed not to attempt to occupy his berths, but to remain with three of his companions in the drawing-room until after the train crossed the border. However, he requested the porter shortly after the train left Louisville to make his berth down. The request was denied after a conference between the porter and the pullman conductor.

The train changed crews, however, on arriving at Danville, Ky., and thereafter no objection was made to Harris occupying his berth and he went to bed before the train crossed the border.

Juries — 1921.

Kansas.

HUTCHINSON KAN GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

The first colored jury ever impanneled in Barton county, and perhaps the first in the state, heard a case in Great Bend the other day. The plaintiff and defendant were both of a dusky hue. The trial was full of interest and was full of possibilities that would have inspired Octavus Roy Cohan, who writes so entertainingly on Ethiopian life in "Bummingham," to write a true story. The case concerned the ownership of a "mewl." It seems the plaintiff and the defendant swapped mules, and the former's mule immediately died. The plaintiff promptly brought action to recover his former mule. Much amusement was caused by the empanneling of the jury, one of the prospective jurors explaining that the negroes had already tried the case and he had formed an opinion. He was excused. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

NEGROES DENIED JURY SERVICE

Kansas City Sun 3/12/21

Thomas Jackson of 1912 Highland Avenue, well known Colored man of good repute was summoned to serve as a juror in the Circuit Court this week; but when he presented his credentials to a Deputy whom he says is named Woolf, he was told that a mistake had been made and that he was not needed; he appealed to Fred A. Richardson, the Sheriff and inquired as to why he was denied opportunity to serve and Mr. Richardson very frankly told him, he said that he supposed it was on account of him being a Colored man and gave him an order to the Deputy to allow one day's fee for service which he was told afterwards could not be done. He appealed to Judge Latshaw who said he had no objection to a citizen serving in his Court but nevertheless Jackson was excused and neither was he paid for his service or loss of time.

Under former democratic administrations many Negroes among them the Editor of this paper, have served without complaint as Jurors but it remains for our Republican "friends" to draw the line against them. Consistency thou art a jewel.

Juries - 1921.

Indiana

Twelve Colored Women Serve On Jury in Gary, Ind., Court

Thought to be First Time in Country's History That a Trial Jury Was Composed Entirely of Women of Negro Race

(Special to The New York Age)

Gary, Ind.—What is believed to be the first jury composed entirely of colored women ever summoned in this country, sat in Judge Welliver's court on December 21st to try the case of Gertrude Meredith seeking [illegible] who is charged with non-support and prosecution.

This jury was summoned at the request of the state and is composed of Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. S. Patton, Mrs. H. C. Carson, Mrs. Mattie Garner, Mrs. Seldon, Mrs. S. J. Hampton, Mrs. Annie Sharp, Mrs. Garnett, Mrs. S. R. Blackwell, Mrs. Leek, Mrs. H. M. Walker and Mrs. Josephine Walker.

JURY OF COLORED WOMEN GIVES QUICK DECISION.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Louisville Times 2/26/21

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 27—Indianapolis has gone on record as having "something under the sun." A jury of twelve Colored women took twelve minutes to decide that Daniel Holt was entitled to damages from Mr. and Mrs. Fife for crashing into his wagon with their automobile. The jury decided that the whole thinng was an accident.

JURY OF NEGRO WOMEN SIT ON CASE

Savannah Tribune 4/7/21

Indianapolis, Ind., April 6th (Associated Negro Press)—Indianapolis has just had the first jury of twelve Negro women in the legal history of the country.

They sat in the case of a Negro, Daniel Holt, plaintiff in a suit filed against Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Fife, both white.

Holt claimed the Fife automobile crashed into his horse and wagon to the tune of $165.00 worth of damages. After Rev. John Fox, also colored, opened the trial with prayer, the jury heard testimony and in twelve minutets returned a verdict in favor of the defendants.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 17, 1921

NEGRO WOMAN JURY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16.—It took a jury of twelve negro women just 12 minutes to decide that Daniel Holt, negro coal dealer, was not entitled to damages from Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fife for crashing into his wagon with their automobile. The defendants also are negroes. The whole thing was an accident, the jury decided.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Juries - 1921.

Mississippi

Trial Is Postponed Indefinitely Account Of Lack of Jurors

Constitution 3/13/21

Mayersville, Miss., March 11.—The circuit court of Isaaquena county will be forced to wait for another generation of jurors to grow up before Jody Myers, road contractor, is brought to trial again, in connection with the killing of T. C. Thames, wealthy land owner, authorities announced today after a mistrial had been declared in Myers' case because of inability to obtain a jury.

One hundred and fifty of the 167 eligible jurors in the county were summoned for duty. Out of the venire eight negroes and three white men were seated as jurors. Both the state and defense admitted inability to complete the panel and a mistrial was requested.

This county, because of its sparse white population, is the only one in Mississippi to summons negroes for jury service in state courts.

The trial of Myers is hopelessly blocked, authorities stated, because under the law the prosecution cannot ask a change of venue and the defense declares it will not seek a transfer.

Juries —

SPENCER SERVED ON FREDERICK JURY

Afro-American

First Time In Four Years That Colored Man Was Selected For Petit Jury Service

2/25/21

By Kermit E. Bruner

Frederick, Md., Feb. 19.—It is not generally known, not even in Frederick county, that, for the first time in the past 40 years, a colored man, James W. Spencer, who owns a small farm near Dela, was a member of the Petit Jury during the November term of the local Court.

Mr. Spencer served on the Jury during the entire term of 20 days No unfavorable comment about his presence among his white colleagues in the jury box was made, at least, no one heard any. In publishing the list of jurors, no mention was made as to race or color, and that is why Mr. Spencer was not given the publicity that was in evidence here last February when Messrs. Richard Bruce of Hopeland, and Evan Brighton of this city, were drawn on the Grand Jury.

It is quite evident that Judges Urner, Worthington, and Peter do not intend to draw the "color line" in drawing men for service on the local jury. Several years ago this same tri-umvirate declared the local municipal disfranchisement clause unconstitutional, thereby restoring the franchise to 300 or 400 local colored voters.

The Afro-American

Only White Jurors Drawn

1/30/21

Centerville Md., Jan. 30.—Judge Hopper of the Circuit Court of Queen Anne, drew twenty-five men, all white, for November term of court.

Juries - 1921

COLORED JUROR

PRAISED BY PROSECUTOR.

2-5-21

GIVES GOOD SERVICE AND IS FAIR AND JUST.

Louisville News

Mr. William Crawford, of Eastwood, a Colored man, has been doing ury service in the Criminal Court this week.

He has attracted wide attention because it is a rare thing to see a Colored man on any jury in the local courts.

Mr. Crawford is a substantial citizen and a man of standing in his community.

In the trial Wednesday of James Smith charged with killing by shooting Ben Neal at Ninth and York streets, July 28, attention was drawn to Mr. Crawford, particular as the principals in the case were all Colored.

Smith claimed self-defense, though theevidence was to the contrary. He was given a life sentence, though it is said some jurors favored the death penalty.

Mr. Loraine Mix, in talking with a representative of The News, said, he liked to see Colored men on juries as they always gave good service. He said they were fair and just in their deliberations and the State could always count on a Colored juror deciding in its favor if the prosecution had a good case.

Maryland.

KENTUCKY

Juries – 1921

New Jersey

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 15, 1921

Schuck's Murder Trial Begun With 3 Negroes on Jury

Testimony Starts To-day in Case of Second Man Accused of Killing D. S. Paul, Camden Bank Messenger

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 14.—Wearing a fur coat and a diamond ring bought for her by Raymond W. Schuck, according to Prosecutor Charles A. Wolverton, Mrs. Mary McGarvey, of Philadelphia, was in court to-day at the opening of the trial of Schuck on the charge of murdering David S. Paul, a bank messenger, on October 5. It is alleged that the ring and coat were bought out of Schuck's share of the $40,000 taken from Paul by Schuck and Frank J. James.

The day was taken up with the selection of the jury and the speech of the prosecutor. Three of the jurymen are colored.

Mr. Wolverton said that on October 1 James and Schuck waited for the bank messenger, with whom they were acquainted, in an automobile in front of the Broadway Trust Company Paul came out, he said, and got into another automobile, and was trailed by the two men to the Federal Street Ferry. James and Schuck failed, however, to intercept Paul that day, the prosecutor said, but got him the next day and murdered him at Forest Hill Park.

James, the prosecutor said, beat Paul over the head with a tire iron until he was tired, and then Schuck finished the job. He said that Schuck, who is a married man with one child, went to Mrs. McGarvey, who had been his sweetheart for two years, and gave her $1,000 for the coat and ring, telling her that he had won $2,000 on the world's series.

Schuck contends that Frank U. James, who has been convicted of murder in the first degree for the messenger's death, forced him at the point of a pistol to participate in the crime.

JURY OF NEGRO WOMEN

Washington Advocate 2/26/21

Orange, N. J., Feb. 18.—A jury of Negro women will be empaneled in the Orange District Court for the next case in which a member of that race is placed on trial, Judge Daniel Dugan announced today. Preparations also are being made to empanel a jury of white women next week, the third to serve in this court.

COLORED FOREMAN.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Burlington, N. J., March 9.—As a foreman of a jury in the Burlington County courts last week Edward Lane enjoys the distinction of being the first man of the race to be honored in this section of New Jersey, if not in the entire State.

The First Negro as Foreman.

Negro Editor

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Burlington, N. J., March 11,—As a foreman of a jury in the Burlington County courts, last week, Edward Lane enjoys the disitnction of being the first man of the Race to be honored in this section of New Jersey if not in the entire state.

Union Co., N. J., Has First Colored Juror In Its History

Frank A. Reed, a Draftsman, Summoned to Serve on Petit Jury at October Term of County Court at Elizabeth

The N. Y. Age 10/22/21

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Elizabeth, N. J.—For the first time in the history of Union County a Negro was drawn for the panel of petit jurors summoned for the opening of the October term of the county courts on October 11th. He is Frank A. Reed, a draftsman, of 18 Westfield avenue. Notice was served on him to report to Judge George S. Silzer in the Circuit court.

Negro Loses Fight On Jury System

The Atlanta Register 10/29/21

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The United State Supreme Court Monday denied an appeal for the review of a case brought from the District of Columbia courts by Garfield Prioleu, negro, which involved a question whether negroes have a constitutional right to demand and obtain trial in criminal cases before juries composed in whole or in part of negroes.

Prioleu lost his contention in the lower courts.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Juries—1921

North Carolina

EXTRADITION DENIED BECAUSE JURY WAS ALL WHITE

The Chicago Whip 10/8/21

KINSTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—There was no colored man on the grand jury which indicted Willie Whitfield, for an alleged assault upon the postmaster at a small Onslow County town.

This, according to James A. Peters, solicitor of the local judicial district, is one ground on which the New York authorities have held up extradition of Whitfield, who, according to the Onslow authorities, "knocked out" the postmaster in a murderous attack with a cudgel or other heavy instrument and then robbed him. It is assumed government funds were not taken, the Federal authorities having failed to interest themselves so far as known.

The alleged attack occurred several months ago. Whitfield escaped to New York. Lawyers retained for him raised the point that he might not be able to secure a fair trial at Jacksonville, N. C., because of his race. Now, Powers asserted today, the point has been advanced that Whitfield was indicted by a jury entirely of whites, which was unfair to him.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Ohio

Juries - 1921

WOMAN LAWYER LOSES OWN CASE IN COURT

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Attorney Daisy Perkins was found guilty in Municipal court last week on the charge of malicious destruction of property, filed by Capt. Walter S. Thomas, well known politician. Capt. Thomas, who is nearing the three score and ten mark, recently took unto himself, his third wife, and the rumor is that Miss Perkins, who is many years his junior, had been the object of his attention prior to his recent marriage.

A white woman juror, serving in the case, and the first woman juror to sit in a case in this county, stood for conviction. Miss Perkins, who is the first woman of her race to be admitted to practice law in Ohio, will carry the case to a higher court. Capt. Thomas served as captain in the old Ninth Ohio Battalion during the Spanish-American war, and was the first man of his Race to be elected clerk of the Ohio senate. At one time he was one of the best known politicians in the state. The case is a rather sensational one.

FORMER MARINE CONVICTED OF KILLING GIRL

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
MAY 12, 1921

Jury on Which Were Two Women Deliberated Only Short Time.

Robert Gilb, 23, 2920 Cormany avenue, former marine, was found guilty by a jury in Criminal court Thursday on the charge of second degree murder after trial for shooting his sweetheart, Miss Clara Stominski, 20, at her home, 1623 Cormany avenue, the night of October 13 last.

The jury, two of whom were women—one colored—took but two ballots. On the first ballot, it was said, two voted for manslaughter and ten for murder in the second degree. On the second ballot all 12 voted for second degree murder.

The penalty provided by law is life imprisonment.

Attorney Froome Morris, who represented Gilb, said he would ask Judge Darby for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. If this is denied, he will appeal the case to the higher court on the same ground.

The verdict was awaited with interest by a crowded court-room of spectators because of the fight that had been made by both the State and the defense. The State's case was largely circumstantial. There was no eyewitnesses to the tragedy other than Gilb himself. He testified it was an accident. He claimed he had taken an automatic pistol to the Stominski home that evening to show it to his sweetheart. He said he had wrapped it in a handkerchief and hidden it under the mantel while he and Miss Stominski went to a picture show.

When he was ready to leave the home, shortly after midnight, he testified, Miss Stominski handed him the gun, and it was accidentally discharged while he was kissing her good-bye. Mrs. Mary Stominski, mother of the girl, testified that just before the report of the pistol she heard the girl exclaim: "What! What!" The mother was in an adjoining room. Gilb had been out on $5,000 bond and was released on the same bond again pending hearing of his motion for a new trial.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Pennsylvania

Juries — 1921.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
APRIL 1, 1921

Jury of Two Women and Ten Men Locked Up All Night

By International News Service.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 1.—A jury of ten men and two women, in the case of John Mitchell and Charles Moore, negro youths charged with robbing an express train, has been locked up since late yesterday afternoon. In a jury-room containing twelve cots with no partitions the jurors were locked up all night.

The court staff borrowed the overcoats of the men and some blankets and made a curtain separating ten cots from two. The two women reported to-day having had a restful night, although one of the farmer jurors snored quite a bit. The women are Mrs. Leah Pollock and Mrs. Ida Hoffman.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13